THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.—MATTHEW V: 16.

No. 49, Vol. LIV. Monday, December 5, 1892. Price One Penny.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 758.]

On Sunday, October 9, an

OVERFLOW MEETING

was held in the Assembly Hall at 10:30 a.m., President Lorenzo Snow presiding.

Elder George Goddard led the congregational singing of

Truth reflects upon our senses.

Prayer by Apostle M. W. Merrill.

The congregation then sang:

We thank Thee, O God, for a prophet.

APOSTLE ABRAHAM H. CANNON

feared the Saints generally did not appreciate the privilege they had of living upon the earth in the last days when the Gospel truths have been restored from heaven; like Nephi of old, who when his elder brethren got discouraged, stepped forward to perform the mission entrusted to him, so should the servants of God in these last days always be diligent in carrying out the behests of the Almighty. Joseph, the Prophet, who stood manfully in the midst of persecution, opposition and death, is another illustrious example of faithfulness and integrity. The carrying out of the plans of the Lord has always been connected with great difficulties and trials; in every country where the Gospel has been introduced in this dispensation the adversary has exerted his powers to hinder that work in its progress, but perseverance and faithfulness on the part of the Elders have invariably insured success. Men who debase themselves by becoming intoxicated, and who in other respects transgress, are unfit to bear the Holy Priesthood; they not only imperil their own salvation but their influence

for evil will be felt in the neighborhoods where they reside, and as far as their lives and conduct are known. In almost every instance where children stray away from the path of duty, there are influences at work somewhere which are the direct or indirect causes of their actions, and often some one of more mature years is responsible for their ruin. The Elders in Israel should ever be ready to lend a helping hand to the young and all with whom they associate; their examples should be consistent with their advice and counsel. Nor should a young and inexperienced Saint be cast away as something beyond redemption, even if guilty of some of the follies of youth, but he should be labored with patiently and perchance he may repent sincerely and become a bright star in the midst of the people, like others who years ago were wayward and careless. The Saints should always feel charitable toward fallen mankind on general principles, even toward their enemies but particularly toward the weak and erring in their own midst.

APOSTLE MARRINER W. MERRILL

referred to his forty years' standing in the Church, and the hand-dealings of the Lord with him as an individual during that length of time. He related an incident when he, previous to his baptism, was tormented by evil spirits and came very near losing his life under their influence. He sought the Lord in childish but earnest prayer which brought him immediate and permanent relief. Soon after he heard the fulness of the Gospel preached for the first time, and was immediately convinced of its truth. The Holy Ghost was poured out upon him in great measure, and since that time he had never been deprived of the testimony of Jesus, nor had he ever doubted the divinity of the great latter-day work. The speaker sincerely believed that no one in the Church need be without a testimony for himself in regard to the truth of Mormonism. All who will ask of the Lord in a proper manner will receive that assurance of its divinity which will make them independent of all other mortals in this regard, and they will know for a surety whether the Gospel, as taught by the Latter-day Saints, be of God or of man. No member in the Church has a right to enlarge upon the faults and imperfections of their file leaders, as many have been guilty of doing in times past; the practice is so dangerous that it has led many to apostacy. On the other hand the Saints should seek unto their file leaders for counsel and advice, be united and on good terms with the Bishop and local officers in the respective wards where they reside, set their houses in order, forgive their brethren who may sin against them and thus insure to themselves that divine forgiveness which they all need.

The speaker discouraged the contracting of unnecessary debts and the mortgaging of homes—practices which have brought so many to financial ruin, and a condition of despondency and despair. All Saints should be strictly honest in their dealings with all men, and no one has a right to take advantage of any provision in the law which may place his creditors in a condition that they cannot, through legal procedure, enforce payments of honest debts. The speaker concluded by exhorting the Saints to faithfulness, and to observe things which the Lord has commanded.

After the singing of the Doxology benediction was offered by Apostle Heber J. Grant.

Another overflow meeting was held at 2 p.m., Apostle Franklin D. Richards presiding.

The congregation sang,

Come, come, ye Saints, no toil nor labor fear.

Prayer by Elder George Goddard.

The congregation sang,

Arise, my soul, arise.

The officers of the Eleventh Ward administered the Sacrament.

APOSTLE JOHN W. TAYLOR

referred to the growth of the Church, and the great labor and responsibility resting upon those whose duty it is to teach and instruct the people. He enlarged upon the evil results of contracting debts. The Saints should endeavor to live within their means, and deny themselves things which they cannot afford to pay for. Last year the counsel was given to the Saints to engage in home manufacture, and particulary take stock in the Utah sugar factory; but only a few had done this, and those few, including several of the general authorities of the Church, were forced to take much more stock than they really were able to carry. It would have been an easy task for the people at large to subscribe for the stock had the Saints generally responded to the counsel given. The Saints can never become a very prosperous people until they learn to be more self-sustaining than they are at the present time. They must encourage home industries, and learn to work in the interests of the whole people.

The speaker made an earnest appeal to the people to live temperate lives, keep the Word of Wisdom, attend to their prayers, and all other duties as Saints. In referring to the late persecutions of the Saints, Apostle Taylor was convinced that the hand of the Lord was in it. Among its other beneficial results was the location of other settlements by the Saints in Mexico, where there are several millions of the House of Israel to whom the Gospel should be preached. He discouraged the intermarriage of the Saints with those not of their faith, and said it would bring sorrow and distress upon those who were guilty of these practices. The daughters of Zion should not be given in marriage to the Gentiles. "Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers," was the injunction of Paul to the Corinthians, and the same counsel holds good to-day. In conclusion the speaker testified that those who would seek the Lord for aid and support would receive strength sufficient for their day and come through safely, though the Saints might continue to pass through tribulations and trials until Christ should come.

APOSTLE JOHN HENRY SMITH

complimented the people for their willingness in times past to pay their tithes and offerings, and in other respects comply with the commandments of the Lord; still there was much room for improvement. The Saints, both young and old, should live strictly pure and chaste lives, and avoid the contaminating influences which those who are not of them are trying to

introduce into their midst. It is indeed a source of the greatest grief when fathers and mothers are compelled to witness their sons and daughters depart from the rules of chastity and propriety. The Lord will have a pure and holy people, and it devolves upon the Saints to redeem the world from its present state of immortality, and preserve those true and life-giving principles which the Lord has given for the salvation of mankind.

APOSTLE MOSES THATCHER

advised the Saints to be careful in regard to making covenants with the Lord or with one another, for God was always displeased with covenant breakers. In reference to home industries, which the speaker had always sustained and fostered with his means, they should be entered into with prudence and forethought, and with a determination to make them a success. Men sometimes acted from the impulse of the moment, and were guilty of making hasty moves which afterwards might be regretted, but with wisdom and careful manipulation home industries would certainly prosper. A spirit of forgiveness and charity should be cultivated, and the faults of brethren reproved in kindness and under the influence of the Spirit of God. The Saints should learn to love one another with that divine love and affection which the Spirit of God engenders in the hearts of those who have repented of their sins and entered into His service.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SPOKEN ENGLISH IN AMERICA.

WE presume there is no country in the world in which the classes that get a fair education in schools and colleges pay so little attention to the manner in which their children speak their mother tongue—that is, to correctness of accent, distinctness of enunciation, and grammatical collocation. The result is seen in a very remarkable degeneration of the spoken English, especially in New England, where the English of the last generation was, on the whole, taking the whole population together, probably the best in the world, while the English of this generation is to a sad degree slovenly, slangy, and indistinct; that is, the syllables are slurred over and the open vowels closed as if through sheer laziness. We have seen illustrations of this in the difference between the English of a father and his son or grandson, which would be painful to anyone who looked on a pure and carefully guarded speech as one of the most precious of national inheritances. In many parts of the West this process of degeneration has gone so far that the English language has become a mere dialect, into which each individual introduces such varieties as he pleases.

Indeed, it may be said that as a rule the only class who now pay any attention to pronounciation and grammar, and the choice of words in speaking, are the ministers, and, except from them, since the lyceum lecturers of the Phillips, Chapin, and Curtis sort have died out, the people in many parts of the country never hear what may be called pure spoken English. The bar has long given up any attempt to take care of the language. Some lawyers in this city talk slang and bad grammar pur-

posely in court in order to "get solid" with the jury, who never talk anything else. We have been told recently by a gentleman brought up in the West, who was graduated from Yale College, that until he went to New Haven, a lad of seventeen, he had never heard pure English, and, on hearing it from the Yale professors, it seemed to him a new and beautiful language, which he was delighted to think he understood. Parents seldom take any more pains to correct the solecisms and blunders of their children's speech than Dr. Rice's teachers. We heard of a case lately where a teacher, having undertaken to give some drill in enunciation and intonation to a girl in whom she was interested, was promptly stopped by a message from the child's mother, that "Mamie spoke well enough," and she desired her to talk "whatever way she wanted to."

One reason, and perhaps the most potent, why Europeans take better care of their language than we do is that in all the leading European countries correct speech and a good accent are, if not marks of a good social position, powerful aids in climbing into one. The pains which Irish and Scotch barristers, seeking their fortunes at the English bar, take to get rid of their brogue, would by most Americans be considered very ridiculous. So great a man as Lord Mansfield made it a subject of unwearied vigilance, and Lord Campbell says his Scotch origin was finally discoverable only through two or three words, which he never could master, one of them being solicitor, which he always made "soleecitor." A man who "drops his h's" in England, or sticks them on improperly, has to be very able, or witty, or wise to escape social damnation. A man to be well received in what is considered "good society" has not only to dress and use his knife and fork like a gentleman, but has to speak like a gentleman. His accent and grammar must indicate, whether truly or not, careful bringing up in a circle in which these these things were considered of consequence. An English child's speech is watched as carefully as his morals or manners. The same thing is true of France, Germany, and Italy. The educated and well-to-do classes in these countries are expected to look after their native tongue. It is one of their charges, for neglect of which they are punished by loss of social consideration.

Here we have no such stimulus to orthoepy or good grammar. One hears every day men who pride themselves on all sorts of social advantages, birth, education, clothes, and money, and what not, talking like Southern "crackers;" and girls, who think themselves the pink of fashion, gabbling in the tongue of cooks and housemaids. Liberty to talk in any way he pleases is, in fact, the birthright of the modern American child, and he uses it to produce a jargon, half made up of slovenly pronunciation and half of street slang, uttered with a loud, harsh, bar-room intonation. Now that the country is beginning to pay some attention to the æsthetic side of life, this evil of bad language ought to be taken in hand by parents and teachers, and dealt with promptly before we get into the linguistic condition which existed in Rome even in Cicero's day, and exists to-day in Turkey, in which the literary language differs wholly from the spoken language, and the unlearned man has to work over a book as he would over a foreign tongue.—*New York Nation.*

FACTS AND EVENTS.

Foot-and-mouth disease is reported to be spreading at an alarming rate in Denmark and West Sweden.

Mr. Tracy, secretary of the navy of the United States, has refused to grant Lieutenant Peery permission to undertake a second Arctic expedition.

Intelligence reached Paris on November 24, to the effect that the islands of St. Paul and New Amsterdam, in the Indian Ocean, have been annexed by France.

During the early part of the week ending November 26, business in the city of Minneopolis, U.S.A., was generally suspended, owing to the severe weather which prevailed there.

At a Salvation Army congress, held in New York, November 22, a report was submitted showing that the workers in the United States number 14,000, and that 32,000 converts had been made.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that Russia is again threatened with famine. The rye harvest has been no better this year than last, while oats have entirely failed. There is also a complete dearth of fuel.

The Homestead strike, at Carnegie's mills in Pennsylvania, U.S.A., has at length terminated. Since the dispute first arose the strikers have lost $2,000,000 in wages, and thirty-five deaths are said to be due to it.

Neglect on the part of a signalman caused a serious collision on the Union Pacific Railway near Grand Island, Nebraska, U.S.A., on November 23, whereby six officials of the railway were killed; all the passengers escaping.

The cotton spinners at Lowell, Mass., have refused to accept an increase of seven per cent. in their wages, which has been offered them by the masters. They insist upon receiving ten per cent. A strike is regarded as probable.

Reports from the South of Ireland, dated November 21, state that great damage has been done by the storms which have prevailed there. In one place a house was swept away by the floods and several of the inmates drowned.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says a revolution is imminent in the States of Catamarca and Tucuman. The Argentine press is attacking the Brazilian Government, alleging that Brazil has insulted the Argentine Republic in many ways.

One hundred and fifty foreign laborers applied for work at the Carnegie Mills, Homestead, U.S.A., November 18, and were given employment. One hundred and fifty other applications have been granted. No opposition has been made by the strikers.

From official advices received at Washington, D. C., November 23, from the United States of Columbia state that the proposed reciprocity treaty between that country and the United States of America has been rejected by the Columbian Senate by a majority of one.

Reports from various parts of America state that enormous damage has been caused by the floods, while the loss of life has been serious. In one district the inhabitants are completely hemmed in by the waters, and in consequence of food supplies being cut off they are in a state of starvation.

The magnificent mansion of Cornelius Vanderbilt, with all its costly decorations, furniture, and works of art, was destroyed by fire on the night of November 25. A high wind prevailed, and the lack of water and the inefficiency of the local fire department permitted the flames to spread unchecked. The loss is estimated at a million dollars.

A terrible crime is reported from the village of Zasbyzki, near Warsaw, Russia. A whole family of ten, who were suspected of horse stealing, had their house set on fire, and in attempting to escape were murdered with scythes and knives, and their bodies were thrown back into the flames by the villagers, who subsequently surrendered themselves to the authorities.

A dispatch from New York says that the complete collapse of the strike movement at the Homestead Mills is no longer denied by the men's unions. The company have declined to send away any of the new hands. On November 22 it was announced that no more were required, but on that date there were still 3,000 of the old hands for whom room could not be found.

Speaking in the German Reichstag, on November 23, respecting the new military bill, Count Von Caprivi said that Germany's next war with France would be more difficult than the last one, in consequence of the army and fortresses of the latter country being much better than in 1870. The Imperial Chancellor added that the condition of Germany after such a war, even if followed by twenty-five years peace, would be much more intolerable than now.

A terrible collision between two freight trains took place on November 21 at a railway crossing on Arch Avenue, Chicago, U.S.A. A trainman, who was asleep, failed to flag the train properly, the consequence being that an incoming train collided with one going out, and a dozen cars were smashed. Two bodies, horribly mangled, were taken from the débris, and another was found crushed between the boiler and tender of the engine. Two other men were fatally hurt.

News from San Francisco gives an account of the destruction of the city La Union, San Salvador, by an earthquake. Most of the houses were levelled to the ground, while the rest were so badly fissured as to be rendered uninhabitable. Many of the occupants were killed, and a large number injured by the falling ruins. People fled panic-stricken into the open, but afterwards returned and walked through the streets in a procession, headed by priests, ringing bells and offering up prayers to the Almighty to abate the disturbances.

The China mail which arrived at San Francisco, on November 25, brought intelligence of a terrible storm which had occurred in China and off the Japanese coast. At Changchow the storm was followed by a waterspout, which flooded the city to a depth of ten feet, and caused an enormous destruction of property. The Temple of Confucius and the Temple of the City of God were submerged. The walls of the latter building collapsed, and eighty soldiers who were inside at the time were buried beneath the ruins and killed.

While the remains of a pioneer settler were being conveyed in a hearse to the cemetary on November 21, at Brown City, Michigan, U.S.A., the horses became frightened and bolted. The hearse was upset and thrown into a ditch. The casket crashed through the glass window of the vehicle, and the corpse was thrown out and mutilated beyond recognition. The horses in the first carriage, which contained the chief mourners, also dashed off at a furious pace and plunged over a fence. The son and daughter of the deceased were thrown out of the vehicle and badly bruised.

During the week ending November 19, the weather in the United States has been unusually severe. Heavy storms were reported in Illinois and the northwest, while in the Kansas and the southwest terrible tornadoes have been creating vast havoc. At Little Rock five persons were killed by a cyclone, and upwards of twenty were injured. Many houses were demolished, and hundreds of cattle killed. Fredonia, a small town in that State, was almost totally destroyed by the cyclone—nearly every building in the place having been wrecked. A passenger train, near Denver Colorado, was carried off the track by a cyclone, injuring eleven people.

In opening the German Reichstag, on November 22, the Emperor, after referring to the unfavorable effect of the cholera epidemic upon the economic situation and the friendly relations of the country with all European powers, said the development of the military strength of the other European States imposed an imperative duty on Germany of increasing her defensive capacity in every way. The new military bill had been unanimously recommended by the Federal Government, and his Majesty expressed his belief that the patriotism of the German nation would induce them to assume the burdens which it was necessary to bear for the sake of the honor and security of the Fatherland.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1892.

A LITTLE ENCOURAGEMENT.

For eighteen hundred years have the might, learning, talent, and eloquence of the greatest of the children of men been engaged in attempting to preach the Gospel, build up the Kingdom of God, and establish righteousness upon the earth. That failure has resulted is evidenced by the chaotic condition of Christendom to-day. For eighteen centuries have error, wickedness, and confusion reigned. One hundred and eighty decades have, apparently, been necessary to teach mankind that the work of God is not carried on by the power and wisdom of man, but by the power, wisdom, and Spirit of God.

The sixth of April, 1830, will be recognized by the inhabitants of the earth as commencing the greatest era in the history of the world. In the short space of sixty-two years a phenomenal change has taken place. Where bigotry, oppression, and darkness existed before, consistency, freedom and light now abound, through the influence of the Gospel's rays which have penetrated the clouds of superstition and false doctrine that have hung over the Christian world for so many years. Thousands can arise and testify that through the instrumentality of the Prophet Joseph Smith, God has again delegated power to man to act in His name here upon earth. The Priesthood, with all its attendant blessings, has been restored; with the result that more love, union and harmony exist among the children of God.

The Gospel being restored with the power and authority of the Holy Priesthood, and the world responsible for the acceptance or rejection of the message proclaimed, and the principles taught, it necessarily follows that those who have been called upon to officiate in its ordinances should use every means of spreading the truth, so that their hands may be clear of the blood of this generation. In the European Mission the Gospel has been preached for many years, and the number of converts at present being made would occasion the belief that the field is nearly gleaned; that the wheat has been almost gathered out; and that the tares are nigh ready for the burning. Indeed, the limited number of cases of conversion in the ministry has been the cause, among missionaries, of mistaken ideas relative to the proper performance of their labors. It has been thought that

a missionary lacked zeal, and his mission completeness, were his labors not characterized by one or more baptisms. Without intending to convey the impression that steadfastness of zeal is discountenanced, the following extract from an article contained in the history of Joseph Smith, entitled "The Elders in Kirtland to their brethren abroad," is given as being appropriate:

Time is rapidly rolling on, and the prophecies must be fulfilled. * * * * Those who cannot endure persecution, and stand in the day of affliction, cannot stand in the day when the Son of God shall burst the veil and appear in all the glory of His Father with the Holy Angels. * * * * On the subject of ordination a few words are necessary. In many instances there has been too much haste in this thing, and the admonition of Paul has been too slightingly passed over, which says, "Lay hands suddenly upon no man." Some have been ordained to the ministry and have never acted in that capacity or magnified their calling at all. Such may expect to lose their calling, except they awake and magnify their office. Let the Elders abroad be exceedingly careful upon this subject, and when they ordain a man to the ministry let it be a faithful man, who is able to teach others also; that the cause of Christ suffer not. It is not the multitude of preachers that is to bring about the glorious millenium, but it is those who are "called and chosen and faithful." * * * * Let the Elders be exceedingly careful about unnecessarily disturbing and harrowing up the feelings of the people. Remember that your business is to preach the Gospel in all humility and meekness, and warn sinners to repent and come to Christ. Avoid contention and vain disputes with men of corrupt minds, who do not desire to know the truth. Remember that "it is a day of warning and not of many words." If they receive not your testimony in one place flee to another, remembering to cast no reflections, nor throw out any bitter sayings. If you do your duty it will be just as well with you as though all men embraced the Gospel. * * * * Apply yourselves diligently to study, that your minds may be stored with all necessary information. * * * *

It can be said, without incurring the censure of presumption, that the principles of the Gospel have been laid before the people of this nation in a most concise, comprehensive, forcible and convincing style, and in a manner worthy of their Divine character. The purposes of God have been unfolded in their sublime comprehensiveness, and many evidences and strong arguments have been adduced to give them authority and weight, and to invite the attention and conviction of investigators. A determination to do all in his power to magnify his calling, is a marked feature in the conduct of every faithful Elder. Doubtless many were chosen to whom the call was totally unexpected, and who think that they are utterly unfit to bear the responsibility placed upon them. Such should not despond. If a man is called it may be regarded as an evidence that those in authority consider him capable of bearing the responsibility of his calling, and it is his duty to carry out the instructions of those placed over him with singleness of heart. A man knows not what position he can sustain, nor what his capabilities are, until he has proved himself under the Spirit of God. We have no hesitancy in saying that he who seeks, in humility, and with diligence, to accomplish the purpose for which he was called by the voice of inspiration, and sustained by the uplifted hands of

the Church, in conference convened, shall receive wisdom beyond his years, and enjoy a "peace that passeth human understanding."

The Lord, through His Prophets, has directed His servants as to the proper course to follow in their labors in the ministry. President Brigham Young, in addressing a body of missionaries who were about to depart from Salt Lake City, said:

I do not think there was worse said about the Savior and His disciples in ancient days than has been said about the people in Utah in modern times. Take no notice of this but attend to the business about which you have been sent. Tell this generation the truth, and pass along. Many will tell you that your religion is all error. Reply that you will make an exchange with them of ten errors for one truth. Do not contend or argue much, but pass along peaceably and preach the first principles of the Gospel. * * * * It is often the case that some wish to preach about things of which they have little or no knowledge. Let alone that which you do not know or most assuredly believe to be true—doctrines which you do not perfectly understand,—and strive to be honest. If you do not understand a doctrine or a portion of scripture, when information is asked of you, say that the Lord has not revealed that to you, or that he has not opened your understanding to grasp it, and that you do not feel safe in giving an interpretation until He does.

It matters not to an Elder who is sent out to preach whether his testimony is received or rejected. The result is the same to him, for he is building up the Kingdom of God by preparing that of Satan to be broken. The promise is given that he who trusts in the Lord shall understand and not be confounded, and this is peculiarly a time when it is the privilege of every ambassador of the Most High to feel with renewed power the spirit of revelation, without which salvation cannot be administered. Like beauty, the Gospel, when unadorned, is adorned the most, and needs no meretricious garb to deck it in and add to its loveliness; if it can be presented in plainness and simplicity, the harmony of its proportions will be the sooner and the more clearly perceived. Flowers of speech—allegories, similes, tropes, and metaphors, may dazzle the eye, and fall in soft and musical cadence upon the ear; but quick, powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, is the still small voice of the Spirit, that inspires words of truth, and brings conviction to the soul. Truly, we may plant as Paul planted, we may water as Apollos watered, but it is God who gives the increase.

W. B. D., Jr.

The Emperor of Germany made a speech at the session of the Imperial Reichstag, Berlin, November 22, which has caused and is now the subject of considerable comment. The Emperor's first words were those of congratulation and praise of peace, while the last had reference to gunpowder and fortifications. It is deplorable to think that whenever or wherever a sovereign speaks to his own senators or people, reference to armaments should continue everlastingly dominant. The cry seems to be ever the same—armaments, soldiers, burdens and more of them. Wise men know that this constant preparation and augumentation of forces can have but one climax—that a storm will burst one day, and that it will be horrible. In spite of the fact that even now the burden is all but intolerable, that the European peoples are struggling with military chains upon their

necks, and that industry is stifled in consequence, the insane rivalry goes on, and a move on the military chess-board by one power is inevitably followed by a counter-move on the part of the others. On the following day, Count Von Caprivi, the Imperial Chancellor of Germany, in a speech before the Reichstag, occuping two hours and a half, introduced an army bill, and pointed out the dangers which threaten Germany both on her eastern and western frontiers. He repudiated any leaning towards a war-like policy on the part of Germany, and dealt at length, and very severely, both with allegations that Germany provoked the war of 1870, and with the attacks made on the proposal for the reduction of the term of military service. Said he, "The French love war for the sake of glory, and their completing of their armaments is with a view to revise the map of Europe." He closed with an earnest appeal to the Reichstag to give the government the means of maintaining the inheritance of the nation undiminished. The Chancellor's references to France are ominous, for, it is said, they indicate a revival of a policy of exasperation by which Bismarck succeeded in provoking the war of 1870. The Germans would like nothing better than to force their antagonist into a quarrel before the latter had effected an alliance with Russia, which Frenchmen deem essential to success.

As there are only three more numbers of the STAR to be issued this year, subscribers will please remember that it is now time for them to advise us in regard to renewing their valued subscriptions. The STAR will be sent to all subscribers for the year 1893, unless orders are received to the contrary. The request is respectfully made that all accounts be settled at, or before, the close of the present year, and patrons will greatly oblige by remitting, in advance, the amount of their respective subscriptions for the ensuing volume. The price by mail is 6s. 6d. for the year.

A ROLL OF HONOR.

IN the Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, Utah, on November 13, 1892, memorial services were held in recognition of the services and death of Elder David H. Cannon and other faithful missionaries who have died while distant from their homes, in the missionary field. The day was deemed a fitting occasion for the presence of the officers, teachers, and members of the Sunday Schools, to whom a special invitation to be present had been issued, and who responded with others of the Saints in such large numbers that the vast building was crowded; after the choir had rendered appropriate music, Apostle F. M. Lyman offered the opening prayer.

A list of the Elders who had died while on missions or returning therefrom was read by the Church Historian.

A letter written by David H. Cannon to his sister six days before his death was read by Apostle Heber J. Grant.

After short, but feeling, addresses on life, death, and the resurrection, by Presidents Woodruff and Joseph F. Smith, Apostle F. D. Richards

read a discourse delivered by the Prophet Joseph Smith on the death of Lorenzo D. Barnes, the first missionary of the Church who died abroad. Elder Richards also spoke on the subject of the occasion.

Apostle John Henry Smith pronounced the benediction, after which the remains of Elder D. H. Cannon, which were incased in a handsome casket brought from Germany, were interred in the cemetery, President Joseph F. Smith offering the dedicatory prayer.

Following is the long and honorable roll, which is taken from the *Deseret News*, and which represents a vast amount of patient research on the part of the Historian's Office, and Apostle Franklin D. Richards, the Church Historian:

Lorenzo D. Barnes, at Bradford, England, December 20, 1842.

Knowlton F. Hanks, of Nauvoo, in 1843, on the ship *Timoleon*, on the way to the Pacific Islands. Buried at sea, latitude 21: 34 N, and longitude 26: 11 west of Greenwich.

Elijah Malin, of Winter Quarters, of cholera, at St. Louis, in 1849, while returning from Pennsylvania.

James Henry Flanigan, from Winter Quarters, of small-pox, at Birmingham, England, January 29, 1851.

William Burton, of Salt Lake City, of bilious or chill fever, at Edinburgh, Scotland, March 17, 1851.

Jane Amanda Stephens Lewis, of Salt Lake City, of consumption, at Los Angeles, Cal., on her way home from the Sandwich Islands, June 30, 1851. Buried at San Bernardino.

Willard Snow, of Salt Lake City, on the steamer *Transit*, on the German Ocean, coming from Copenhagen to England, August 21, 1853. Buried at sea.

John Hyde, at Sydney, Australia, August 26, 1853.

W. W. Major, of Salt Lake City, in London, October 2, 1854.

Albert Gregory, at Atchison, Kansas, returning from a mission to the States, May 13, 1855.

Andrew L. Lamoreaux, of Salt Lake City, at St. Louis, Mo., returning from France, June 13, 1855.

Jacob F. Secrist, on Ketchum's Creek, west of Fort Kearney, Neb., returning from Europe, July 2, 1855.

Orson Spencer, of Salt Lake City, at St. Louis, Mo., October 15, 1855.

Robert C. Petty, of Fort Herriman, Salt Lake County, at Brother Croft's, on Grand river, Indian Territory, February 6, 1856. Supposed to have been buried near by.

Robert W. Wolcott, of Salt Lake City, of small-pox, at Northampton, England, February 27, 1856.

Parley P. Pratt, of Salt Lake City, assassinated by Hector H. McLean, near Van Buren, Arkansas, May 13, 1857.

Samuel Francis Neslen, of Salt Lake City, in Williamsburg, N. Y., of consumption, returning from England, May 13, 1858. Buried in Cypress Hill cemetery.

George A. Smith, Jun., of Salt Lake City, killed by Navajo Indians in New Mexico, November 2, 1860.

Hiram Kimball and Thomas Atkinson, by a steamboat explosion, at San Pedro, Cal., while going to the Sandwich Islands, April 27, 1863.

John Murdock Kay, of Salt Lake City, of inflammatory rheumatism, on the Little Laramie, returning from England, September 26, 1864.

Jesse Yelton Cherry, of Centerville, Davis County, of small-pox, at Nottingham, England, May 20, 1865.

George Simms, of Salt Lake City, drowned in Platte river, returning from England, November 1, 1865.

C. M. Gillett, 23 miles west of Fort Kearney, returning from England, August 20, 1866.

Abel Evans, in Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, Wales, November 30, 1866.

Brigham Willard Kimball, of Salt Lake City, on Pole Creek, returning from England, July 24, 1867.

Anson V. Call, on Laramie Plains, returning from England, August 4, 1867.

Ezra J. Clark, of Farmington, Davis County, near Fonda, Montgomery County, New York, returning from England, July 14, 1868.

John Mace, at Leeds, England, January 19, 1869.

Caleb Parry, at Birmingham, England, September 19, 1871. Buried there.

Caleb W. Haws, of Provo, at Barugh Bridge, near Barnsley, England, November 20, 1871.

Haden W. Church, at Shady Grove, Hickman County, Tennessee, September 27, 1875.

Lorenzo W. Roundy, drowned in Colorado River, at Lee's Ferry, May 24, 1876.

John Hubbard, of Willard, Box Elder County, at the Wichata Reservation, September 13, 1877. Buried near the Wichata River, on a rise of ground overlooking the reservation.

E. W. Street, at Breachwood, Green Heath, Herts, England, April 12, 1878. Buried there.

Joseph E. Hyde, on the steamship *Nevada*, returning from England, July 5, 1878.

Joseph Standing, shot by a mob near Varnell's station, Whitfield County, Georgia, July 21, 1879.

Gustave Petterson, in Copenhagen, Denmark, April 13, 1881.

Niels Wilhelmsen, of St. Charles, Bear Lake County, Idaho, at Copenhagen, Denmark, August 1, 1881.

Feramorz L. Young, of Salt Lake City, of typhoid fever, at sea, about 100 miles from Havana, returning from Mexico, September 27, 1881. Buried in the sea.

Shadrach Jones, of Willard, Box Elder County, at Swansea, Wales, June 24, 1883.

Charles E. Robison, of Montpelier, Bear Lake County, Idaho, at Whitaker, South Carolina, September 26, 1883.

William S. Berry, of Kanarra, and John H. Gibbs, of Paradise, Cache County, murdered by a mob on Cane Creek, Lewis County, Tennessee, August 10, 1884.

Jeremiah H. Kimball, of Salt Lake City, accidentally killed by falling from a train while traveling through Missouri, on a mission to Europe, May 26, 1887.

Jasper Petersen, of Castle Dale, Emery County, in Odense, Denmark, June 23, 1887.

Brigham W. Young, of Salt Lake City, in New Zealand, August 19, 1887.

John Bullock, in England, on a visit to relatives. August 19, 1887.

Alma P. Richards, of Morgan County, murdered near Russell station, on the A. G. S. Railway, Mississippi, August 2, 1888, or near that date. His body was exhumed June 3, 1889, and sent home.

Vincent Pugmire of St. Charles, Bear Lake County, Idaho, in Coffee County, Alabama, October 26, 1888.

Edmund Z. Taylor, of Harmony, Washington County, of chills and fever, near Peddler creek, Amherst County, Virginia, in the summer of 1888.

Sylvester Collett, in Mexico, May 6, 1889.

John A. Richards, of Cache Valley, on the Verdigris river, Cherokee nation, Indian Territory, where he went in 1885, September 21, 1889. Buried there.

Washington N. Cook went with Brother Richards, and died in one or two years. Buried there.

Andrew K. Anderson, in Aalborg, Jutland, Denmark, January 5, 1890.

Edgar Dilworth Simmons, of Salt Lake City, of small-pox, at Aintab, Syria, February 4, 1890.

Willard Henry Halliday, of Pleasant Grove, of pneumonia, superinduced by la grippe, near Mocksville, Davis County, North Carolina, March 11, 1890.

John Anderson Quist, of Big Cottonwood, of inflammation of the bowels, at Wingaker, or Gottenborg, Sweden, March 13, 1890.

Katie Eliza Hale Merrill, wife of Joseph Harris Merrill, of Smithfield, Cache County, in childbed, in the Mission House at Fegallif, Upolu, Samoa, June 28, 1891. Her baby boy died the same day. Both buried there.

Thomas Butler, of Richfield, Sevier County, at Salt Lake City, on his way home, of disease contracted in Virginia, April, 1892.

Otto Chipman, of American Fork, at Huntley, Waikato district, New Zealand, August 31, 1892.

Adolph Haag, of Payson, in Haifa, Palestine, October 3, 1892.

David Hoagland Cannon, of Salt Lake City, at Sorau, Silesia, Germany, October 17, 1892.

More definite particulars are not at hand of—

Nathaniel Ashley, of Salt Lake City, who died on his way home.

Richard T. Booth, Jr., of Alpine, who died in Kansas City.

Mephibosheth Sirrine.

Seth A. Blair died of small-pox, returning from England, several years ago.

UTAH NEWS.

(Summarized from Territorial papers.)

A football team has been organized in Salt Lake City.

The Hot Springs Railway has been leased to eastern parties who will open up and equip the road with new rolling stock.

There was a tie in the vote for mayor between James Chipman, Republican, and George Cunningham, Democrat, at American Fork.

Main Street, Salt Lake City, is torn up, preparatory to beginning the work of paving which the city council has decided must proceed at once.

A bicycle ordinance, preventing the riders of bicycles from using the sidewalks in the outskirts of the town, has been submitted to the city council of Salt Lake City for passage.

Memorial services were held in the Payson meeting house on Tuesday, November 8, at 11 o'clock, in memory of Elder Adolph Haag who died recently in Palestine, while on a mission in that country.

A dispatch from Washington D.C., dated November 10, says: "The President has appointed Albert H. Nash postmaster at Salt Lake City, Utah, vice Irving A. Benton, who resigned to accept the appointment as United States marshal.

At a meeting of the Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 1., held in Salt Lake City, November 4, resolutions were adopted severely criticising the policy of the Mayor and present city council, and renouncing allegiance to the Liberal party.

David Harry, one of Utah's oldest residents, ninety-three years of age, while removing cartridges from a twenty-two-calibre revolver, on November 3, about 9 o'clock, at Ogden, accidentally discharged the weapon, killing himself almost instantly.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. James of the Eighteenth Ward, Salt Lake City, lost another child through the dread disease diphtheria, on November 8. This causes a double bereavement as only one week before they had buried a lovable child of two years.

It is said that a fine deposit of asphalt has been found in Summit County. The find has been located and is about ten miles from the railroad, north of Park City. The owners believe they have a big deposit of that famous paving material and are having a careful test made to establish its quality and consequent market value.

A Normal Sunday School has been established in connection with the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, under the auspices of the Deseret Sunday School Union. The purpose of this school is to give instructions in the theory and practice of Sunday school teaching and thus prepare young people for higher and more professional work.

At Provo, on November 4, Enoch Davis, who killed his wife, was sentenced to be shot on December 30, 1892. In the same court, and on the same day, August Nielson, was sentenced to life imprisonment for murder and forgery. Considerable interest was manifested by the citizens of Provo, and adjacent towns, in the trials, and the court room was thronged at each session.

H. J. Hammell, a native of Belgium was accidentally killed at the Pleasant Valley Coal company's mine at Winter Quarters November 8. The deceased was engaged on a column of coal. In order to light a shot he was compelled to use a ladder. In carrying the ladder away after having used it, the explosion occurred, and he was covered completely and terribly crushed by a heavy fall of coal. He was removed from his perilous position but died a few hours afterward.

During the latter part of October, Chairman Crane of the Territorial Republican committee issued, through Chairman Richards of the Territorial Democratic committee, a challenge to Jos. L. Rawlins, the Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress, to debate the political issues of the day with F. J. Cannon the Republican candidate for delegate to Congress. The challenge was accepted, and the debate, which was divided in two meetings, took place; the first meeting being held at Ogden, November 3, at which place the vital political questions were discussed, and the fundamental doctrines of each party presented. The second meeting was held on the eve of the election, November 7, at the Salt Lake Theatre. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested at both gatherings, particularly at the close of the debate in Salt Lake City, where party feeling on both sides was wrought up to an exceedingly high pitch.

A popular presentation of history such as has never before been offered to the people of Salt Lake City, was started on November 20, in the Salt Lake Theatre, in the shape of a series of lectures, called "The Star Course." The promoter is Mr. Charles Ellis, and on the date mentioned a lecture on "Patrick Henry" was to have been given by Hon. W. H. King, of Provo. Then follow, in the order named, Dr. J. E. Talmage, with "Benjamin Franklin;" Charles Ellis, with "Samuel Adams;" John Henry Smith, with "Alexander Hamilton;" Moses Thatcher, with "George Washington;" B. H. Roberts, with "Thomas Jefferson;" Judge Judd, with "Andrew Jackson;" A. T. Schroeder, with "Thomas Paine;" Samuel R. Thurman, with "John C. Calhoun;" John M. Zane, with "Daniel Webster;" Charles Ellis, with "Wendell Philips;" Frank J. Cannon, with "General U. S. Grant," and ex-Governor West, with "General R. E. Lee."